VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. III.

A Developement of the causes of the disturbances between the American and French Republics.

ADDRESSED *to the* CITIZENS *of* AMERICA.

My Fellow-Citizens,

ADDED to the willingneſs which the people of America had thus ſhewn to tranſfer their affections from their own country to France, from a miſtaken idea of their cauſe being the ſame as our own, and the aſſiſtance which the opinions of Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Madiſon had given in directing their ideas and affections that way, together with all the weight of the old oppoſition in the ſcale; Mr. Paine, who had rendered himſelf popular here by his ſervices in our revolution, had juſt began to write in favor of that of France. His firſt Rights of Man was introduced in America under the patronage of Mr. Jefferſon, and recommended as if we were juſt then engaging in another revolution of our own. Why the people were invited "once more to rally round the ſtandard of Common Senſe," unleſs Mr. Jefferſon was one of thoſe who ſuppoſed they had deviated from that ſtandard in the* management of their affairs ſince thoſe enlightened days of Mr. Paine, was difficult to be told. Nevertheleſs, Mr. Jefferſon had accepted a high appointment under that government, and was then acting as if he approved of it in every reſpect.

At the ſame time, another thing which was a little myſterious, was, the employment of a private and *confidential* ſecretary in the *department of ſtate*, who conducted a preſs which began all the abuſe of the American government and its officers (*except the Secretary of State*) which has ſince ſo unfortunately divided the people into the two different parties now known. To this paper we may attribute much of the uneaſineſs which we now ſuffer on account of French affairs: For, to that, and its advocates, we are indebted for the firſt information which the French received that the people and their government were of two ſentiments; the former entirely devoted, the latter oppoſed, to their cauſe. Indeed whoever might have judged from information of that ſort, would naturally have concluded that the American government was an uſurpation of power, at leaſt the executive branch of it, in which the people had no ſhare, and from which they would be gladly relieved by any foreign aid.

About this time M. Genet came here a miniſter from France. He informed the American government that the French Republic did not expect or wiſh America to engage in their war. Yet, it is well known that M. Genet's inſtructions were very different from that declaration; and that, conſiſtently with thoſe inſtructions, he had been diſtributing letters of marque and other French commiſſions, ſecretly among the citizens of America, even before he had been known and received as the miniſter of France. This ſhews, then, that France had received the ſame impreſſion that had been endeavoured to be made in America, of the people and the government having different ſentiments and diſpoſitions towards them, even at that early period. And on the publication of the proclamation of neutrality, on the diſcovery of M. Genet's clandeſtine efforts, that miniſter diſcovered a confidence in the ſame belief, in as much as he threatened, and afterwards did actually appeal from the conduct and decitions of our government, *to the people.*

Nevertheleſs, M. Genet, on the complaint of the American government, was recalled. But the conſequences of the recall proved only of a piece with thoſe double-faced inſtructions, which contained buſineſs of a public nature for our government, and private for the people, with which it appears M. Genet was clearly armed. This new and unparalleled ſyſtem and invention of addreſs in the diplomatic line, deſerves to be particularly noticed, as it will furniſh a clew by which we may account for many things that have happened ſince.

That the public declaration, already ſpoken of, made by M. Genet to the American government, was different both from his inſtructions and his conduct, no one can be ſo forgetful as to deny. That the recall was only the conſequence of a diſappointment in the ſucceſs, and not the effects of a conſciouſneſs of the miniſter's having exceeded the bounds of his inſtructions, is a concluſion of courſe; and therefore, that it was only the ſhadow, and not the reality, of juſtice, that induced them to make the exchange. Detected as they were then, in this double-faced commiſſion to Genet, their affections, we may ſuppoſe, were not much encreaſed, nor their determination to treat us better, a great deal advanced; as will appear from the complexion and conduct of M. Genet's ſucceſſor. M. Fauchet, although he did not abſolutely endeavour to enliſt our citizens as ſeamen and ſoldiers, yet he entered with all the impropriety and zeal of his predeceſſor, into the internal government of America, and endeavoured to influence as many as poſſible to the ſame point of political oppoſition, on which the Genet ſyſtem of inſtructions and conduct had been grounded.

This circumſtance of the continuance of the principle, while they pretended to remove the cauſe, leads to a further diſcovery of the true motives by which they were led to become our enemies.

During the reſidence of this ſucceſſor of M. Genet, what was called the French party in America, attained to its zenith of perfection. The inſurrection then happened on the frontiers of Pennſylvania; which gave new hopes to the French partizans here, and furniſhed a more ſolid argument than ever abroad, of the ſentiments of the people and our government being different.

In the mean while, the French ſucceſs in Europe had given a complexion to their revolution, very different from what the moſt ſanguine of its friends had ever expected. Inſtead of its being confined to the eſtabliſhment of their own independence at home, it was now becoming the terror of all its neighbours. Its armies were beginning to offer themſelves as the general arbiters of the rights of all nations. They had already conquered ſome, and *compelled* others to be free upon their own conditions; while their councils at home, abſolutely appeared to be looking forward to univerſal conqueſt and empire; and for that purpoſe ſeemed to be preparing all the regular governments of the earth, by rendering them unpopular, divided and confuſed, for a revolutionary *coupe de main.*

Mr. Paine, who had fabricated this new "ſtandard of Common Senſe," round which the Americans had been ſo emphatically invited to *rally*, at an early period of their revolution, had, at one of the more advanced ſtages of it, fallen under the influence of one of his own favorite principles—*ſuſpicion*—which he was enjoying the delicious effects of in one of their *palaces* of liberty, when his mind became exalted to the invention of a ſtill grander *rallying* point than the firſt. The AGE of REASON, which to uſe the revolutionary 'ſtandard' ſtill, might be conſidered the mere May-pole of liberty, had now been uſhered forth from one of the dungeons of the Luxemburg, with all that *blaze* and *light*, which might be ſo *naturally* expected from the place of its birth, and which ſo properly and juſtly beſtowed on it the title it bears. It was this new 'ſtandard' of liberty and reaſon that was to invade the very *Heavens* themſelves, and pull down the ſuperſtitious admiration of *perſons*, even from their moſt ſacred abodes.

Whether the trumpeters of Mr. Paine and French principles in America, wiſhed to rouſe and ſummon the people to "rally round this ſtandard" too, is what I am not warranted by any expreſs declaration of their own to ſay, nor am I prepared, from any proofs I poſſeſs of their *attachment* to *chriſtianity* and *morality* to deny. After ſo profane an aſſault, however, of Mr. Paine, on one, who a great majority of mankind had, for upwards of ſeventeen hundred and ninety years, conſidered the SAVIOUR of the world, and who, the balance, from a tender reſpect for the opinions of that majority, held ſilently ſacred, or treated with decent language at leaſt, it was not extravagant, for ſuch an aſſailant to conclude, that the people of America would bear, without rebelling, at once, againſt thoſe who were to become their new dictators, a ſimple attack on a mere meritorious fellow-citizen, who they only virtuouſly and gratefully eſteemed.

Indeed (to ſpeak ſtill in the figurative ſtyle of thoſe rallying men) after the barbery ſcurrility that had been ſet up under the directions of the typographical engineer, *Freneau*, at an early period of the introduction of French principles in America, to clear away all the ramparts of character that had been erected on the affections of the people, and which ſtood in the way of the introduction of any foreign influence among us, it was not ſurpriſing that any other effort ſhould be made by Mr. Paine, altho' from all the knowledge he could then have of America, except from *information*, he could not have expected to meet with ſucceſs.

It is from this kind of knowledge of America in France, it will appear, from every particular circumſtance attending the buſineſs, that we have ever met with any of the treatment we have from that quarter.

The proſpect of ſucceeding in the endeavour, from the *information* they had received of our diſpoſitions in their favour, and not the propriety of attempting it, there is no doubt, next made them ſeize upon the pretence of the Britiſh treaty to moleſt us as they have. The unpopular reception of that treaty by the people of America, they hoped, would render any act of theirs, however injurious or unjuſt, more palatable than the treaty itſelf, and the diſpleaſure which our then preſident had incurred, in conſequence of the adoption of that treaty, furniſhed a fair opportunity they ſuppoſed, for the total deſtruction of his reputation, which ſtood much in the way of *their* ſchemes of government for this country. Accordingly, Mr. Paine's laſt celebrated performance, perſuading the people of America to become as diſtinguiſhed as himſelf, in withdrawing their affections from an old benefactor and friend, to beſtow them on their new brethern in France, was embarked for America, in aid of thoſe other "ſtandards of Common Senſe"—The RIGHTS of MAN, and The AGE of REASON!!

The importance and effects of this laſt labour of Mr. Paine, are not what make it worthy notice. But it ſerves to ſhew the opinion which the French then entertained of the American diſpoſition, and the reſolution they have long held, of ſeparating the people from their government. Mr. Paine, it is well known, never wrote but under the immediate influence of the popular opinion; and what happened immediately after, ſhews, that this production was but a part of the ſame blow which had been long meditated, and was then uplifted againſt America. Mr. Paine's pamphlet againſt general Waſhington, the reſolution of the French directory, to treat all neutral veſſels as they ſuffered themſelves to be treated by either belligerent powers, and M. Adet, ſucceſſor of M. Fauchet, it is very remarkable, all made their appearance in America, at periods not very far diſtant [illegible] M. Adet had not long been in America, before he made a repetition of that appeal to the people, at which they had been ſo much offended when it was only reported, it had been threatened by M. Genet, and for which that miniſter had been ultimately recalled.—This appeal of M. Adet, was made juſt as the election of a ſucceſſor to the preſident (whoſe adminiſtration Mr. Paine's pamphlet was intended to render unpopular) was juſt coming on; evidently, with an intention to influence that election. And what confirms this ſyſtem of government which was providing for America in France, and which had its co-operation in this country, is the hiſtory of what was going on nearly about the ſame time, on the main theatre of action there.

Du Pont de Nemours declared, after the reſignation of our late preſident, in the council of ancients, that if a certain character was choſen preſident of America, *he* would be *devoted* to France. That perſon was not appointed preſident. The ſuſpenſion of M. Adet's functions, and what happened nearly about the ſame time, with reſpect to our miniſters there, all ſerve to ſhew then, that a renewal of their friendſhips towards us, depended much on the temper of the people of America towards them, and againſt their own government, being, what they had been induced to believe, it was.

When they received their firſt information of the election of the new American preſident; whether it was before or after Mr. Pinckney's arrival at Paris, I know not; for, clear it is, they might have had ſome knowledge of the perſons on whom the vote would fall, as well as ourſelves, long before it was officially made known by the ſenate. Whether, therefore, their treatment of America, through her miniſters, Munroe and Pinckney, which was ſo highly degrading, was the conſequence of that knowledge of the proſpect of a preſident, I know not. But clear it is, their behaviour, on that occaſion, fully ſhews, by what principle and by what party in America, they were guided, in that treatment towards us.

Before the recall of Mr. Munroe, that gentleman informs Mr. Pinckney, he had met with the greateſt marks of coolneſs and inattention from the French government; but after his recall, he had experienced from them the greateſt marks of civility and politeneſs. Here then, was an expreſs, *official* declaration of the principle by which it is ſaid that nation has been long governed towards us. They ſingled out this public occaſion, it would appear, to ſhew the different and diſtinct lights in which they held the people and the government of this country; for they extended to col. Munroe, as a private citizen of America, that friendſhip and reſpect, of which they had not thought him worthy, juſt before, as its public and national repreſentative. And M. Barras, in his extraordinary reply to that miniſter's valedictory addreſs to the executive directory—together with M. De la Croix's correſpondence with Mr. Pinckney, confirm in the fulleſt manner, the ſame idea, entertained by that government of the people, and the government of America having diſtinct and different objects: "Entertaining the humiliating idea" to uſe Mr. Pinckney's own words) "that we are a people divided by party, the mere creatures of foreign influence, and regardleſs of our national character, honor and intereſt. To eradicate the ill-conceived, and unfounded opinion, will be a work of time and labor,

* *This circumſtance is well worth attending to, as it will be made uſe of hereafter to aid in refuting another grand and favorite poſition of the ſame gentleman.*

so greatly have they been prejudiced by *misrepresentation.*" Mr. Pinckney it is to be observed, wrote the above immediately on the spot, where the true causes which actuated the French in their treatment towards us, was to be exactly ascertained. The train of circumstances I have already laid down, then, thus confirmed by this positive assertion of a public minister, whose word we have no right to doubt until disproved, that it was from those *representations*, which furnished a prospect of succeeding, and not the merits of the case, as I set out with saying, that first brought our present situation on us. It only remains, therefore, now to be shewn by whom those *misrepresentations* have been made, to distinguish clearly the authors of our injuries.

That they have been made, however, *wholly* by any single hand, would be to contradict the principle on which I set out, now to pretend. But that the opinions and assertions of *some*, have had more weight than *others*, I think no one can be so uncandid as to deny. And although they may have sprung from a *train of events, trifling in themselves and which had no immediate view to such an event*, yet having thus sprung, and having had the effects they have, the consequences are the same, whatever was the design, and therefore the secret springs shall be exposed to view, in the same manner, as if the intentions were the very worst that can be imagined. AMERICANUS.

Richmond, August 6, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

Mr. MONROE requests Mr. Fenno to give a place to the enclosed in his paper.

August 3, 1797.

CORRESPONDENCE,

Between JAMES MONROE and TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

From *Mr. Monroe* to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1797.

SIR,

IT was my wish, after the receipt of your letter of the 22d August last, announcing my recal, to repair home, without delay.—But as I did not receive that letter 'till some time in November, nor obtain my audience for taking leave of the French government, 'till the first of January following, it was impossible for me to sail before the spring, without hazarding a winter's passage, and to which, I did not wish to expose my family. This explains the cause, why I did not render myself here, at a much earlier period.

I postponed my reply to that letter 'till my arrival, because I deemed it more suitable, for many reasons, to answer it in my own country, than a foreign one. I think proper, however, to call your attention to the subject of that letter, with a view to justify myself against any imputations that have been, or were intended to be raised against me, by the measures it announced.

I observe by that letter, that although you found this measure, principally, on the ground taken in that of the 19th of June, preceding, yet you intimate, there were other concurring circumstances, which had weight in deciding the executive in its favor. The object of this, therefore, is to request of you a statement of what those circumstances were—that correctly knowing, I may distinctly answer them. To the suggestions contained in your's of the thirteenth of June, I shall likewise make such further reply, as appears now to be necessary.

I request this statement, as a matter of right, and upon the principle, that altho' the executive possesses the power to censure and remove a public minister, yet it is a power which ought to be exercised, according to the rules of justice—which rules are too well defined, by the principles of our government, to require illustration here.—I make this request, therefore, in a confidence, that you will comply with it, as soon as you can, with convenience.

With due respect, &c.

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From the same to the same.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1797.

SIR,

Upon leaving Paris, I committed my letter book to the care of Mr PREVOST, and after his departure, of Mr. SKIPWITH, sealed up for general PINCKNEY, in case he arrived whilst either of those gentlemen was there—to furnish him with such light upon our affairs, as he did not derive from your department, when he left this. I had previously given general PINCKNEY copies of some papers, which he found necessary, upon his first arrival—so that in a possible case, I trust, your wish was fulfilled in possessing him with such documents as have been or may be necessary for our representative at Paris; since when I arrived there, no paper, whatever, was furnished me by my predecessor, either of his own correspondence, of Mr JEFFERSON's, or Doctor FRANKLIN's. I have thought it my duty to state to you, how I found and left this business, to enable you to make such disposition therein, according to the rules of your department, as is thought suitable.

I shall be absent from this city, till Thursday next, at which time, I shall be happy to receive an answer to the letter I had the pleasure to write you yesterday.

Your's &c.

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From the same to the same.

Philadelphia, July 15*th*, 1797.

SIR,

I think proper to apprize you of my return to this city, and to request the favor of an answer to my letter of the sixth inst.

I am with due respect, &c.

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From the Secretary of State *to* Mr. Munroe.

Department of State

Philadelphia, July 17*th*, 1797.

SIR,

I duly received your letters of the 6th and 8th instants; the latter stating the disposition you had made of letters and papers relating to your mission to the French republic, for the use of your successor. Your intended absence, as mentioned in your letter of the 8th, and the pressure of public business on the eve of the departure of our minister to Europe, induced the delay of an answer to this time.

The request contained in your letter of the 6th, was unexpected. It is easy to conceive, that the President of the United States may be possessed of facts and information which would not only justify, but require the recal of a foreign minister, or the dismission of an officer at home, although they should not furnish ground for a legal investigation. When the tenure of public offices (that of the Judges excepted, was *deliberately* and *confidentially* placed in the *pleasure* of the President of the U. States, it certainly was not contemplated to test the propriety or expediency of particular acts of that pleasure, or discretion, by a formal trial or a public discussion. These remarks, I trust, exhibit satisfactory reasons why I cannot undertake to comply with your request.

I am [illegible], &c.

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From Mr. Munroe to the Secretary of State.

SIR, *Philadelphia July* 20*th* 1797.

I have been favored with your's of the 17th instant, and answer it, without delay.

If you supposed that I would submit, in silence, to the injurious imputations that were raised gainst me by the administration, you were mistaken. I set too high a value upon the blessing of an honest fame, and have too long enjoyed that blessing, in the estimation of my countrymen, to suffer myself to be robbed of it by any description of persons, and under any pretence whatever.

Nor can I express the astonishment which the present conduct of the administration excites in my mind—for I could not believe, till it was verified by the event, after having denounced me to my country, as a person who had committed some great misconduct, and censured me for such supposed act, by deprivation from office, that when I called upon you for a statement of the charge against me, with the facts by which you support it, I should find you disposed to evade my demand, and shrink from the enquiry. Upon what principle does the administration take this ground, and what are its motives for it?

Do you suppose, or contend, that the power committed to the executive by the constitution, to remove and censure a public minister, or any other public servant, has authorised it so to do without a sufficient cause? or that the executive is not accountable to the public, and the party injured, for such an act, in like manner as it is accountable for any and every other act it may perform, by virtue of the constitution? Upon what principle is a discrimination founded, which presumes restraints, in certain cases, against the abuse of executive power, and leaves that power without restraint, in all other cases? and how do you designate, or where draw the line between these two species of power so opposite in their nature & character? This doctrine is against the spirit of our constitution, which provides a remedy for every injury; it is against the spirit of elective government, which considers every public functionary as a public servant. It becomes the meridian of those countries, only, where the monarch inherits the territory, as his patrimony, and the people who inhabit it as his slaves.

That the right to censure and remove a public officer, was delegated to the executive, with peculiar confidence, is a motive why it should be exercised with peculiar care, for the more confidential the trust which is committed to a public functionary, in a responsible station, the greater circumspection should he use in the discharge of it. It was not intended thereby to dispense with the principles of justice, or the unalienable rights of freemen, in favour of executive *pleasure*. On the contrary, it was expected, that the *pleasure* would be exercised with discretion, and that those principles and rights would be invariably observed.

It is an incompetent recompense to a person, who has been injured by the executive, to be told, that the constitution permits the injury, if the power entrusted was thereby abused, and the principles of the constitution violated. And it is an unbecoming measure in the administration, to defend, by the argument of power, what it cannot justify at the tribunal of reason and justice.

I have been injured by the administration and have a right to redress. Imputations of misconduct have been by it, raised against me, and I have a right to vindicate myself against them. I have invited you to state and substantiate your charges, if you have any, and I repeat again the invitation. You suggest that you have facts and information which warrant this procedure. Let me know them, as likewise your *informers*, that I may be able to place this act of the executive, and my own conduct, in the light in which they respectively merit to stand.

The situation of the United States, has become, in many respects, a very critical one, and it is of importance, that the true causes of this crisis be distinctly known. You have endeavoured to impress the public with a belief, that it proceeded in some respect from me. Why then do you evade the enquiry? Is it because you know the imputation was unjust, and wish to avoid the demonstration of a truth you are unwilling to acknowledge? or that you fear a discussion, which may throw light upon a topic heretofore too little understood.

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From Mr. Monroe to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to Colonel Pickering—He wishes to revise his correspondence in the Department of State, and for that purpose, will thank him for the assignment of a chamber in his office, with the aid of a clerk for a few days, till he can run through it. He hopes an answer to this, immediately, if convenient.

July 19, 1797.

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From the same to the same.

Mr. Monroe requests to know of Colonel Pikering, whether and when he is to expect to receive an answer to his letter of the 19th inst. as likewise to his note of the same date.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1797.

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From the Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe.

Col. Pickering informs Mr Monroe, that his absence last week, and his engagements previous to the departure of the President, for Boston, prevented an answer to Mr Monroe's letter of the 19th, and his note of the same date, which, however, Mr. Monroe may expect to morrow.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1797.

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From the Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

SIR, Philadelphia, July 24th 1797.

I have read attentively your letter of the 19th inst. but discover in it no argument to induce a change of the opinion expressed to you in my letter of the 17th.

I understand you to contend that every minister of the United States who is recalled, and every other public officer who is removed from office by the executive of the United States, has a right to demand and be informed of the reasons and motives for the recal or removal.

In all cases, except that of the judges, it has been established from the time of organizing the government, that removals from offices should depend on the pleasure of the executive power: and you know that with the above exception, the commissions of all officers civil and military, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, explicitly declare that they hold their offices "during the pleasure of the President of the United States." Hence I conclude, that a compliance with your request might form an improper, inconvenient, and unwise precedent.

In my letter of the 17th I remarked, that "it is easy to conceive the President of the United States may be possessed of facts and information which would not only justify but require the recal of a foreign minister, or the dismission of an officer at home although they should not furnish ground for a legal investigation." For instance, communications might be received intitled to credit, but under restrictions which would not permit a disclosure: While to admit the principle you contend for, would be to shut the door to intelligence of infidelity in public officers; especially in diplomatic agents, who residing in foreign countries are removed from the immediate observation of their own government.

Again, the want of confidence, from whatever cause it may arise, is a good reason for changing a diplomatic agent. If he is found on experience to be deficient in judgment, skill, or deligence, or if circumstances inspire a reasonable doubt of the sincerity of his views he cannot with prudence be continued: for it is essential that there should be full confidence in him. A diplomatic agent, although his official communications have a fair appearance, may hold intimate and improper correspondences on political subjects, with men known to be hostile to the government he represents, and whose actions tend to its subversion. He may even from mistaken views of the interest of his own country countenance and invite a conduct in another, derogatory from its dignity and injurious to those interests.

The foregoing are cases in which the necessary confidence of a government must be abated or destroyed: and yet the circumstances might be such as could not prudently be brought to a formal discussion. More may be imagined to establish the principle, that in regard to various public officers it is essential that there should be a discretion to remove, without an obligation to assign reasons. In the case of a diplomatic character they apply with extraordinary force.

It is not true, that removal from office necessarily implies actual misconduct. It may merely imply a want of ability. Or in respect to a minister, it may imply only a change in political affairs which demands, or renders expedient for the public good, the substitution of a different character.

Still another instance may be mentioned in which a demand like yours could not be complied with. A President of the United States may on good grounds which he reserves to himself, remove a public officer previous to his retiring from office; in which case no officer in the succeeding administration could possibly assign the motives to the removal.

These reasons, I conceive, are sufficient to justify the determination taken in my letter of the 17th inst. and render unnecessary a particular examination of your observations, or answers to your numerous questions. There is no disposition to treat you or any other man with injustice: but the government cannot, for the sake of indulging your sensibility, sacrifice a great national principle.

I will conclude with one remark. I agree with you that the President, in using that *pleasure* with which the constitution has invested him for the removal of public officers, is bound to exercise it with discretion: but I deny that he is bound on every occasion to explain and justify his conduct to the individual removed from office; which beside other objections, would expose the executive to perpetual altercations, and controversies with the officers removed.

In answer to your *Note* of the 19th inst. I inform you, that the revision of your correspondence, with the Department of State, which you request, may take place, with the aid of a Clerk, when it shall suit your own convenience.

I am with due respect, &c.

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From Mr. Pickering to Mr. Monroe.

SIR, Philadelphia, July 25th 1797.

It has been deemed improper, for the reasons assigned in my official letters, to attempt an official explanation of the reasons and motives which influenced the late President, in terminating your functions as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic. This I shall not venture to do in any capacity. But it is in my power, as an individual citizen, to communicate the considerations which induced me last summer, when called upon by the President, in the line of my office, to advise that this measure should be taken. If in this form my sentiments will give you any satisfaction, and you desire to receive them, they shall be furnished.

I have conversed with Mr. M'Henry and Mr. Lee on this subject; and in the like form you may receive their sentiments respectively. Mr. Wolcott being absent, I can say nothing in respect to him.

I am with due respect, &c.

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From Mr. Monroe to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1797.

SIR,

I have received and attended to your official letter of the 24th, and your private one of the 25th inst. and shall now reply to both.

Permit me to premise that in any discussion which has, or may take place between us I have not, nor shall I consider you in any other than your official character, having yet to learn what your pretensions are to confidence as an individual citizen, or the weight which your opinions ought to have as such, especially in the present case.

I think proper now to observe, that when I called upon you, for an explanation of the motives of the administration in making this attack upon me, it was not with a view to derive any information for myself. I have been too long and too well acquainted with the political conduct, principles, and views of the administration, not to know what its motives were in that respect, without any aid from you. Indeed knowing what my own conduct was, and what your views are, of which a series of facts and circumstances leaves no doubt on my mind, I had no expectation of obtaining from you any thing like a candid answer. On the contrary I expected an evasive one, dealing in hints and insuendos thrown out to divert the mind from the true object of inquiry. Nor have I been disappointed in my expectation, for I am persuaded that no impartial person can read your several letters upon this subject, without entertaining the same opinion of them.

I expected even a disguise of the real motive, and by every possible artifice which interest or ingenuity could suggest, because I knew the real motive could not be avowed, and such I am persuaded will be the opinion of every impartial person, who after reading your letters traces the true motive, by a correct analysis of those facts and circumstances to which I allude.

I called upon you in that spirit of candor which I have always observed towards the administration, and others, and to give you an opportunity to justify your conduct by your own arguments, and thereby place it in the light you wished it to stand. But this you have refused to do, and for reasons the most extraordinary. In calling upon you then, I have acted consistently with my own principles; and in refusing to comply, you have taken a ground for which the administration is responsible.

I forbear to discuss again the solidity of that principle—which supposes every public officer of the United States (the judges excepted) a menial servant to the President: a principle which if established, banishes from the bosom of every such officer all regard for country; every noble and patriotic sentiment; and makes him dependent, not upon the integrity and propriety of his own conduct, but upon the personal favor of his superior. If such were the case, what confidence could the people of America repose in any public functionary, since after he gets into office, whatever may have been his character before, he sinks into a machine and ceases to be a watchful centinel over the public rights and interests? If such were the case, the principles and practice of our free government are departed from, and the most slavish doctrines of the most slavish governments are introduced in their stead. And that such must be the case is obvious, if the Executive

can exercise the *diſcretion* you ſpeak of, in the *pleaſurable* manner you contend for, and without accounting for any of its acts or the motives of them in any caſe to the party injured, the public or any perſon whatever. This doctrine merits the attention of the people of America, becauſe it is a pernicious one. They have provided in the conſtitution, they have adopted, a ſuitable mode for the appointment of public officers, and which ſuppoſes a due regard to be paid to the characters of thoſe who are appointed, and with a view that they may be faithfully ſerved. They pay too, their public officers, prudent and all liberally, and ought to be faithfully ſerved. The have likewiſe provided for, and with a ſupervifion of the ſuperior over the inferior, but I truſt it is their intention that the merits and character of the latter ſhould be eſtimated by the ſtandard of his integrity and public ſervices, and not by the whim, caprice, or any leſs worthy motive of thoſe above him.

Nor ſhall I diſcuſs the ſolidity of the principle, or the policy of the practice, you have adopted, of opening a door in your office for the reception of ſpies and informers, to whoſe communications, it appears, implicit faith is given, although their names, their characters and even the purport of their denunciations be withheld. This practice is of great antiquity, and is now in uſe in the deſpotic governments of Europe, but I hoped never to ſee it tranſplanted to this ſide of the Atlantic, eſpecially in the degree to which you extend it. I diſmiſs theſe topics from view, becauſe they are only incidental to the main object of enquiry, and involve principles in which I am not intereſted, otherwiſe than in common with every other American citizen. I have noticed them however, that their tendency may be correctly underſtood.

But I think proper to make a few comments upon the hints and innuendos contained in your letter of the 24th, and with a view to place them and your conduct in making them in their true light.

You ſuggeſt many caſes which provided they exiſted, you ſay would juſtify the Executive in the removal and cenſure of a public miniſter or other officer; ſuch for example, as a "defect of judgment, ſkill or diligence; the want of confidence in him by the adminiſtration; his holding improper correſpondences with men known to be hoſtile to the government he repreſents, and whoſe actions tend to its ſubverſion; his countenancing and inviting from a miſtaken view of the intereſt of his own country, a conduct in another derogatory from and injurious to thoſe intereſts, &c." The exiſtence of any of theſe caſes you ſay would juſtify the removal of any public miniſter.

It is not my intention to conteſt with you abſtract principles, becauſe I will readily admit that if a public officer be *incompetent* to the duties of his office, whether it proceed from want of judgment, ſkill or diligence; if he be the *tool* or *partizan* of another country againſt the *honor* and *intereſt* of his own; or be *aſſociated* with *foreigners* of any deſcription whatever, or with the *agents* or *creatures* of foreign powers, in promoting any plan of *conſpiracy* againſt *inſurrection* in, or *diſorganization* of his own country, that in any and every ſuch caſe, ſuch officer, whether he be employed at *home* or *abroad*, ought to be diſmiſſed and diſgraced, or rather ſeverely puniſhed; for diſgrace upon theſe who are capable of committing ſuch enormities is no puniſhment at all.—But do you mean to apply any of theſe impoſitions to me? If ſo, why not avow it, and preſent your proof; would it not be more manly ſo to do, than to deal in innuendo and inſinuation, which, without making you reſponſible for any charge, are perhaps, intended to be underſtood as ſuch? Or do you hope that we ſhall take theſe innuendos for facts, without your declaring them to be ſo, or producing any teſtimonies to ſupport them? This might perhaps promote your views in the preſent caſe, but would certainly not promote the cauſe of truth.

With reſpect to the clamour which is ſo inceſſantly raiſed (and of which you ſeem diſpoſed to avail yourſelf in the preſent inſtance) of danger to the government from the exerciſe of freedom of opinion, in debate and writing, or of your inſinuation that I had improper correſpondence with any ſuch perſons, it is one which merits no reply. I have no correſpondent in whom I repoſe confidence, who has not given, at leaſt, as ſtrong proofs of his attachment to good government and good order, and who is not as much intereſted (perhaps much more ſo) in the preſervation of thoſe bleſſings, as yourſelf, or any of thoſe who make the loudeſt clamour on that ſubject. Nor have I had a communication with any perſon or perſons, whilſt employed abroad, or at any other time, of a public nature, but with a view to preſerve the government and the union *entire*; always ſeeking to counteract the *diſuniting*, *diſorganizing* projects of thoſe who *ſecretly* wiſh to ſubvert them. Do you know of any correſpondence of mine, exhibiting an oppoſite character, or having an oppoſite tendency? If you do, produce it; and then we will diſcuſs this point further. But till then, I ſhall conſider the innendo, like the other, as being thrown out only to obſcure the ſubject, and divert the mind from the true object of enquiry.

And upon the point of confidence between the adminiſtration and myſelf, with reſpect to the period of its commencement and termination on both ſides, (if, indeed, it ever exiſted on their's, in the view in which I had reaſon to believe it did) with the cauſe which created and deſtroyed it, I ſhall ſay but little, at preſent, becauſe it is a very important one, and requires to be more fully illuſtrated, than the nature of this communication will admit of. This point involves in it, the whole policy of the adminiſtration, in my miſſion and recal, and will, I think, when fully underſtood, tend eſſentially to illuſtrate the conduct, principles, and views of the adminiſtration, during this great and intereſting criſis of human affairs. I think proper, however, to obſerve here, that whatever may be the opinion of the world, as to the merits of the adminiſtration, in theſe reſpects, or of its conduct towards me, through the whole of my miſſion, I can ſhew, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, that my political character and principles, whilſt a member of the American Senate, and whilſt Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States with the French Republic, were always the ſame; and that in both ſtations, and though every viciſſitude of our affairs, it was the conſtant and laborious effort of my life, to preſerve peace, harmony, and perfect amity between the two Republics. I can ſhew, too, that thoſe efforts had produced, and are ſtill producing, a good effect, of which the adminiſtration had full knowledge at the very moment when it endeavoured to impreſs the public with a belief that I had failed to do my duty. The adminiſtration may, perhaps, find it hereafter expedient to explain, why I was invited to accept that miſſion, and confided in, at that time, and why that confidence was withdrawn afterwards. Were my political character and principles leſs known in the former ſtage, than in the latter? I preſume not; for at the time when I was invited to accept the miſſion to the French Republic, I was a member of the Senate of the United States, and had acted with ſuch deciſion, upon all topics which came before that body, as to leave no doubt with any one, what my political principles were. Was there any particular object in view depending any were, at the former period, and which my appointment to the French Republic might then promote? And did the accompliſhment of that object produce a change in the adminiſtration towards that Republic, and of what nature was that object? I ſuggeſt theſe ideas incidentally only, and without meaning to go fully into them.

So much I have thought proper to ſay, in reply to the hints and inuendoes contained in your letter of the 24th, and which, I preſume, will fully explain your motives in making them. I will now proceed to another point of more importance in the preſent enquiry.

The change in the political ſituation of the United States, is too obvious and intereſting, not to attract the attention, and excite the ſenſibility of even thoſe who are the leaſt obſervant. A few years paſt the name of America was a venerable name in the catalogue of nations. It commanded the reſpect, and drew the ſympathetic attention of all powers, and of all men. Her commerce and her agriculture flouriſhed hand in hand and her people were happy. Beloved by her antient friends, and dreaded by her abſent foes, there was no cloud in the political horizon to darken her proſpects. A coalition of tyrants, it is true, whoſe avowed object it was to extirpate liberty from off the face of the globe, excited uneaſineſs for a while. Soon however the ſtrong and potent arm of republicaniſm cruſhed its efforts and averted the ſtorm. But what a reverſe has now taken place, and where will the cataſtrophe end? Our national character has not only already greatly declined, and our commerce and agriculture greatly ſuffered, but we are upon the point of being involved in a war with our antient and deſerving ally, now become a republic after our example, and on the ſide of the remnants of the ſame coalition which was lately armed againſt the liberties of the world. Strange and almoſt incredible event indeed! By what means has this change been produced? Much has been ſaid and done by the adminiſtration, not ſimply to exculpate itſelf from all blame in that reſpect, but to criminate others, and when called upon to ſtate and ſubſtantiate its charges, what has been the reſult? Let your letters ſhew.

'Tis now time to cloſe this ſubject, and to bring into view an important queſtion, which muſt be decided on. Has the adminiſtration performed its duty to its country, in theſe great concerns, and acquitted itſelf to the public as it ought to have done? In my judgment it has not. Might we not have avoided this criſis by other and obvious meaſures, more conſiſtent with our national honor and intereſt, and without expoſing ourſelves to any real danger whatever? In my judgment we might. In this latter view, the ſubject acquires new importance, and is entitled to more particular attention.

You will readily perceive that our fellow-citizens in general are deeply intereſted in the ſeveral points in diſcuſſion between us, to whom it likewiſe belongs, to eſtimate yours and my conduct; and I now think proper to inform you, that it is my intention to carry the ſubject before that enlightened and impartial tribunal, with all the lights which I poſſeſs.

I am with due reſpect, &c.

From Mr. Monroe to the Secretary of State.

July 31, 1797.

Mr. Monroe requeſts Col. Pickering to inform his colleagues that the evident impropriety of his having any communication, otherwiſe than with the adminiſtration itſelf, upon an act for which he holds the adminiſtration reſponſible precludes his receiving from them, as *individual citizens*, any information whatever reſpecting the motives which governed them in the caſe referred to. He declines this, with the greater pleaſure, becauſe the courſe he finds it neceſſary to adopt, for the examination and developement of this ſubject generally, offers to thoſe gentlemen, as *individual citizens*, an opportunity to communicate the motives of their conduct in that caſe, to the community at large, through which channel only can he attend to them.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.

The ſurveyors are now employed in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and the Indians, agreeably to the treaty made at Greenville.

We underſtand, that the Indians were never more friendly than they at preſent appear to be.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 7.

The ſhip Becky, capt. Cunningham, arrived at Cork, after a paſſage of thirty days from this port.

An Exeter paper of June 5, contains the following extract of a letter from London, dated Thurſday evening, ſeven o'clock.

"I am happy to have it in my power to communicate it to the readers of the Briſtol Journal, that terms of peace have actually been received by the Engliſh miniſtry from the French Directory; in conſequence of an application made to them through the medium of a neutral ambaſſador.

"The terms are, the reſtitution without exception of every conqueſt made by this country during the war, and the ceſſion of Gibraltar to the Spaniards.

"On this baſis the directory are willing to enter upon an immediate negociation.

"It may be of conſequence to the credit of the Briſtol Journal, that in a matter of ſuch importance I ſhould add, that my intelligence is of the higheſt official authority, and may be relied on, although it is not likely to tranſpire in London for ſome days.

"A partial change of adminiſtration is confidently believed to be on foot. It is thought that Portland is about to retire."

[*Briſtol Journal.*]

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 15.

From the Philadelphia Gazette Extra.

Saturday Evening, 7 o'clock, Auguſt 5.

This evening arrived the ſhip America Capt. Ewing, from Hamburg. Capt. Ewing ſailed on the 13th of June.—On the 15th, paſſed through Admiral Duncan's fleet of 18 ſail of the line, in a ſtate of perfect organization and obedience. An officer of the fleet informed Capt. Ewing, that Mr. Pitt had been diſmiſſed from office; and that all diſturbances on board the Britiſh fleet had ceaſed.

Off Dover, Capt. Ewing was boarded by a boat from the ſhore, the maſter of which corroborated the foregoing intelligence.

Capt. Ewing informs, that an immediate peace was expected at Hamburgh, between France and England.

Mr. THOMAS NORVILL, D. M. of the Virginia Diſtrict.

SIR,

YOU are hereby forbid ſelling a Negro Woman Named JUNO, (the elder) adverſiſed as the property of James Belſches, the 8th inſt. at Prince George Courthouſe; ſhe being conveyed to me by bill of ſale, bearing date the 23d January, 1797.

JAMES BELCHES, Junior.

Cabin Point, Auguſt 14, 1797.

Mr. JANE,

Lately arrived in this Place,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterſburg, and its Vicinity, that he has FOR SALE

French Gold WATCHES,

LIKEWISE,

French and Engliſh Silver WATCHES,

Which he will ſell for a very moderate price for Caſh. Apply at Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford, being the place of his reſidence.

Auguſt 14, 1797. (2*)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale on reaſonable terms, by

MOSES M. MYERS,

Prime SUGARS in Hogſheads and Barrels.

PORT WINE of excellent Quality in Quarter Caſks.

London Particular MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter Caſk.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 14, 1797. (8t.)

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Pettus, ſen. deceaſed, of Mecklenburg county, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of May next; all claims brought in after that date, will be plead in Bar.

WM. PETTUS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN PETTUS, }

Auguſt 12, 1797. (eo3*)

TAKEN up by Mary Bolling on her plantation, in Amelia county, Namerzeen creek, a yellow Bay Horſe Colt, three years old this ſpring, both his hind and right fore feet white, a blaze in his forehead, neither docked nor branded. Poſſed and appraiſed on oath by George Pollard, John Southall and Cain Mann, to thirty dollars.—Alſo taken up by the ſaid Bolling, a Red Steer, four years old this ſpring, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear, as we are informed, but now it appears to be a ſwallow fork, and ſwallow fork in the left, a ſmall white ſpot in his face, near the left horn, and ſome white under the belly near the fore legs. Poſſed and appraiſed on oath by the ſame appraiſers to 13 dollars and 33 cents.

April 8, 1797. (eo3)

The Co-partnerſhip of

Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day diſſolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all perſons who have claims againſt them, are deſired to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to tranſact buſineſs in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a conſtant ſupply of

DRY GOODS,

AND,

GROCERIES,

Which he will ſell at *very moderate prices* for Caſh, or country produce.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 1, 1797. (ep tf.)

The Co-partnerſhip of

Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments, and ſuch as have any demands againſt them will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS,

On hand, conſiſting of 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, Britiſh Osnaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed of at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, July 27, 1797. (8w)

FOR SALE,

EIGHT Thouſand Acres of LAND, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, on the waters of Tenneſſee river, between the mouth of Duck river and the mouth of Tenneſſee—this is a military claim, and it may therefore be preſumed to be clear of diſpute.

Alſo three other Tracts of Land in the ſame ſtate, one lies in Sumner county, upon Dixon's creek, and contains 640 acres—the other two of 640 each, are in Tenneſſee county, upon Red river, and adjoining each other. The above lands may be had at a very reaſonable price for caſh. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, at Charles Gilliam's, on Nottoway river, in Suſſex county.

JOHN A. DAVIDSON.

Auguſt 10, 1797. (8p)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, in March laſt, a Negro Lad named

DAVID;

about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, rather tall and ſlender, with one upper tooth out before; he was raiſed by Mr. John Emmery late of Prince George, where I expect he is now lurking, or in Peterſburg, where he has alſo a number of friends and acquaintances. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid lad to me, (about 5 miles from Peterſburg) or ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

WILLIAM CONWAY, Jun.

Dinwiddie, Auguſt 9, 1797. (3t)

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenville county, greeting:

WE command you to ſummon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Quarterly Seſſions, at the Courthouſe of our ſaid county, on the firſt day of next Auguſt Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by Edward Smith, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of £. 100, and have then there this writ.

Witneſs Peter Pelham Clerk of our ſaid court at the Courthouſe, the 29th day of May, 1797, in the 21ſt year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,

JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,

Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

Blank Bills of Loading, for SALE at this OFFICE.

249

Reflections on a FLOWER-GARDEN, *from* HERVEY, *imitated in Blank-Verse, by*
ALIENUS.

(Second Part.)

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

THE Lord of nature, in the make of man,
Form'd him erect, that upward he ſhould look;
Nor dwell with eye intent on mundane good,
The only paradiſe of grov'ling ſouls:
When things celeſtial ſhould his thoughts engage,
And occupy with ardent love his mind!
"Strait towards hea'vn my wand'ring eyes I turn'd,
And gaz'd a while the ample ſky." *
Prodigious Theatre! vaſt Magazine!
Where lightning flaſh, and dart their forked fire;
And thunders utter loud their awful voice
In peals terrific to th' affrighted ear!
Where angry tempeſts ſpend their winged range;
And worlds unnumber'd roll in wide expanſe!—
O! the unequall'd *greatneſs* of that *hand*;
Which with contracted ſpan hath meted out,
This vaſt circumf'rence, far beyond our ken!—
O! the *immenſity* of that *Being*,
Wonderful in all his operations!
Before *whom* this unmeaſurable *all*,
Uncircumſcrib'd extent, ſhrinks to a point!—
And O! (thou pleaſing thought) the *riches* great,
Unſearchable, of that ſov'reign *mercy*,
Which doth in glory *far excel the heav'ns*!
More boundleſs and expanſive is to *man*,
Than theſe illimitable tracks of air,
Of ocean deep, and firmament above!
That pardons crimes of moſt enormous ſize,
And horrid aggravations to the ſum;
From motives of that full attonement made
By the Redeemer, in man's nature clad!
With perfect freeneſs, utmoſt promptitude!
More readily he gracious pardon grants,
Than *all ſurrounding Æther* does admit
Whole mountain piles, or ſmalleſt *grain of ſand*,
Within the ample circuit of its bounds.
O! hither come, ye trembling *ſinners* then,
Awaken'd from the lethargy of ſin,
Come, weary, heavy laden with your load
Of iniquities great! Condemn yourſelves;
Reliance on your own good deeds renounce,
And truſt alone with confidence in *him*,
Whoſe tender mercy ever is the ſame.
"In them hath he ſet a tabernacle for the ſun."—
Behold him ſtep in majeſty ſublime,
From forth the golden chambers of the eaſt;
See, clouds on clouds, like floating curtains part,
Develope wide at his auguſt approach,
With what reſulgent ſtateline's he walks
Abroad! and treads the azure floor of heav'n;
His countenance tranſcendent brightneſs ſhews,
Emitting grateful day in cheering rays,
And light inexauſtable all around,
Throughout the wide extenceu univerſe!—
Can all the coſtly ſcenes of human art,
Wrought with the moſt refin'd elab'rate ſkill,
To theſe illuſtrious ſolemnities
Of op'ning ſunſhine be at all compar'd?
Before the lucid paintings of the ſky;
The ſtudied pageantry of Theatres;
The glittering œconomy of taſte,
In an aſſembly's elegant diſplay;
Or ev'n proud royalty's ſplendid abode,
The palace deck'd with Ivory and Gold:
Theſe all do hide diminiſh'd heads for ſhame,
And into nothing ſhrink before the ſun.
The page of hiſt'ry tells a tale of *one*
Who thought he *being* had to contemplate
The glories of that luſtre of brighteſt day.
O! that they, by *whoſe great name* they are call'd,
Would *ſuch* perſevation and beliet adopt,
Tranſferring to the *ſun of righteouſneſs*
Their contemplative ardour and delight,
To ſerious meditation's ſole employ!
In the material light that guides the day,
A thouſand properties may be deſcrib'd
Which emblematic is of deity;
Poſſeſſing more perfection in itſelf,
In *luſtre, energy, and uſefulneſs*,
Than other whole created *beings*.
What were all the Empires of this low'r world,
And all the attendant planetary orbs,
But dungeons, gloomy, horrible and dark!
Without the cheering beams of yonder ſun?
Hid under ſhades, impervious to light;
And loſt in deep Obſcurity's dark cell.
—In vain, in midnight gloom we ope' our eyes;
For nature's lively objects ſeek in vain,
No comlineſs on either hand appears,
But all's a chaos wild—a dreary waſte;
Until the tinnant hours, long gone, return,
Unbar the gates, and let Aurora forth,
The roſy bluſhing Queen of grey-ey'd morn.—

ALIENUS.

* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice adverriſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

250

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the laſt Tueſday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING the 1ſt and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepſtake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1ſt day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purſe 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for ſize, purſe 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepſtake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, ſubſcription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the ſubſcriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceding the races. The above ſubſcription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horſe will be entered—the Riders to be dreſſed as uſual—75 Guineas are already ſubſcribed to the Sweepſtake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1ſt and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treaſurer.

Auguſt 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the laſt Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J B

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on the 28th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION called BELLE VUE, about 4 miles from Peterſburg, in Cheſterfield county, on the Appomattox river, containing by eſtimation 304 acres, at preſent in the occupancy of the ſubſcriber—there is on it a ſmall dwelling houſe, and ſeveral uſeful out-houſes. A more particular deſcription is unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will firſt view the premiſes. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time.

ALSO one other Plantation in Powhatan county, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Brett Randolph, formerly the property of Henry Skrowith, Eſq. and known by the name of Red Lane—it is at preſent in the occupancy of Mr. Montague. This traſt contains by eſtimation ſix hundred acres; it is well watered, and particularly adapted to the culture of wheat—there is on it a convenient dwelling houſe, ſeveral uſeful out-houſes, (amongſt which is a ſtore-houſe, and the ſtand a very good one for a country ſtore: and if more convenient to purchaſers, and application made previous to the ſale, it will be divided into two or more lots. The ſale will take place on the fourth day of September next on the premiſes. One third of the purchaſe money will probably be required in hand, for the balance a generous credit will be given.

ALSO one other Plantation in Lunenburg county, on the Flat Rock creek, adjoining the land of the Rev. Mr. Craig, dec. Mr. Thomas Tabb, and Mr. John Kirby; containing by eſtimation, about 500 acres.—On it there is a dwelling-houſe, ſeveral uſeful out-houſes, and an excellent apple orchard. This land is well watered, and not inferior in point of quality to any in that neighbourhood. The ſale will take place on the premiſes, on the 8th day of September next—a part of the purchaſe money for this alſo, will probably be required in hand, and reaſonable credits for the balance. Indiſputable titles of general warranty will be made to the whole, on the payment of the laſt inſtalments, or ſooner if required, on ſufficient ſecurities being given for the purchaſe money.

Theſe lands are ſold under the *will* of John May, deceaſed, and for the benefit of the creditors, by the ſubſcriber, in behalf of the *Executrix*, who has lately qualified. And as the *will* of the deceaſed ſubject the whole of his *lands* to the payment of his debts, the ſubſcriber is determined to ſell as much as will be ſufficient for that purpoſe, as ſoon as the titles can be clearly aſcertained, to ſuch as are in the ſtate of Kentucky: and theſe claims againſt the eſtate which have been delivered to the late adminiſtrator, (Mr. David Ruſs) will be particularly attended to, by THOMAS LEWIS,

Acting in behalf of the Executrix.

Belle-Vue, July 18, 1797. (e05)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo propoſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 8, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg

(If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at Prince-George Courthouſe, on Monday the 21ſt day of this preſent month (Auguſt) twenty-one ſlaves, namely:

MILLEY, Juno, Jenny, Milley, George, Phill, Amey, Pender, Marey, Carter, Amady, Pender, Jemmy, Joyce, Doll, Suckey, Peter, Agge, Betſey, Ned and Juno, the property of James Belſches, taken to ſatisfy an execution from the court of the United States for the middle circuit in the Virginia diſtrict, iſſued againſt the eſtate of the ſaid James Belſches and Hugh Belſches by Andrew Blackburn and Andrew Sym, ſurviving obligees of Alexander Spiers, Andrew Blackburn and Andrew Sym, and ſurviving truſtees of James Dunlop and his creditors.

THOMAS NORVILL, Dept. Mar.
For DAVID M. RANDOLPH,
Marſhall, Virginia Diſtrict.

Auguſt 8, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This traſt contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c—there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out-houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would with to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on Tueſday the 22d day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, by virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to us to ſecure the payment of a certain debt due JOHN MCRAE, ſen.

THE Dwelling Houſe and Tan-Yard, at preſent occupied by James Buchanan, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ALEXANDER MCRAE, } Truſtees.
DUNCAN MCRAE. }

July 31, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subſcribers offer for ſale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, ſituated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Peterſburg.—There are on the premiſes, a bakehouſe, two dwelling-houſes, and every neceſſary out houſe.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extenſive buſineſs.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaſer, he giving ſatisfactory ſecurity—Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of October inſuing, and if not ſold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Peterſburg, July 5, 1797. 1ſt. Oct.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 31ſt of next Auguſt,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides, lying on both ſides Mallery's creek, containing 486 acres; alſo the crop now growing, ſtock, houſehold and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797. (14)

I WILL give good wages for three or four good workmen that underſtand their buſineſs, either in Bricklaying or Plaſtering.

HENRY EVANS.

July 27, 1797

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—ſhe is offered for ſale becauſe the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

Auguſt 3, 1797.

On THURSDAY the 24th Auguſt, will be ſold at Amelia Courthouſe, being Court day,

A YOUNG MAN,

A VALUABLE Carpenter & Wheelwright, belonging to the Eſtate of WILLIAM YATES MURRAY, on a credit till the firſt of January next; bond and approved ſecurity will be required to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Adm'r.

Auguſt 7, 1797. [tdi.]

LATELY RECEIVED,

And FOR SALE by

Horſburgh & Kennan,

London Bottled PORTER,
Bottled ALE,
Claret and Port WINE, in Caſes, of 4 and 4½ dozen,
3d and 4th Proof Weſt-India RUM.

They have alſo remaining, and will Sell very low,
A Pair Philadelphia made Burr MILL-STONES,
Some Boxes 7-9 Window GLASS,
SADDLES and SADLERY
With ſundry articles of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,

800 Buſhels Large Allum SALT,
And ſome GRINDSTONES,
IRON CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 3, 1797. (4w.)

Joſeph T. Blanchard,

Has juſt received and for ſale, at his STORE in OLD STREET, viz.

12 hogſheads St. CROIX RUM,
6 Do. JAMAICA Do.
20 Barrels N. E Do.
25 Do. JAMAICA SUGARS,
2 hogſheads LOAF SUGAR,
And a few bags GREEN COFFEE,

All of which will be ſold low for caſh or country produce.

Auguſt 7. (8.)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongſt which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every deſcription, Calliçoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans; Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797. tf.

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an aſſiſtant in a ſtore; he muſt be acquainted with Book-keeping. A perſon thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Aſſortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the loweſt terms for Caſh.

J. ELLIS.

Peterſburg, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced buſineſs in the houſe next door to Meſſrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Gallego's—Reſpectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete aſſortment of the very beſt PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and diſpatch.

They have ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purpoſes, all of the beſt materials faithfully manufactured.

They have alſo for ſale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797 (tf.)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Dinwiddie county, on Stoney creek, about 18 miles from Peterſburg, containing 400 acres, more or leſs. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM MEANLEY.

Auguſt 10, 1797. (8t)